

The Daily Mirror

THE MORNING JOURNAL WITH THE SECOND LARGEST NET SALE.

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as a Newspaper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1906.

One Halfpenny.

RIVERS OF MOLTEN LAVA BURNING VESUVIAN TOWNS.



Striking photograph, taken by night, of Vesuvius in eruption, with the burning streams of lava pouring down the sides of the mountain. Already the town of Bosco Trecase has been engulfed, whilst the inhabitants of all the neighbouring towns have

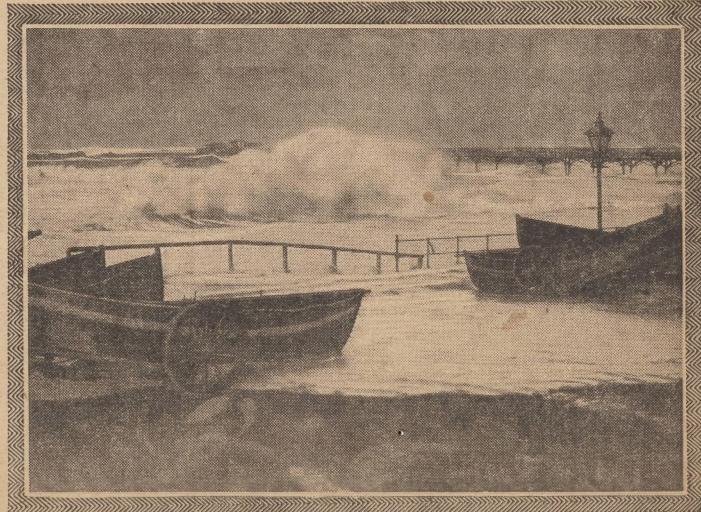
fled to Naples. There, under the weight of sand and ashes from Vesuvius, the roof of the great central market gave way, burying at least 250 people in the wreckage. Many were killed and a still larger number seriously injured.

WRECKED OFF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.



The steam trawler Royallieu, lying partially submerged on the rocks off Flamborough Head. On the left can be seen the cliffs, which tower to a height of 300 feet.

TERRIFIC GALE AT REDCAR.



During the recent gales which have been raging round the coast of the United Kingdom Redcar has experienced storms which have never been equalled during the past quarter of a century. The photograph shows the tremendous seas running.

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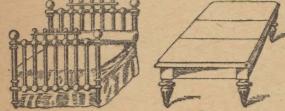
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80	5 12 0	90	6 12 0
90	6 12 0	100	7 12 0
100	7 12 0	110	8 12 0
110	8 12 0	120	9 12 0
120	9 12 0	130	10 12 0
130	10 12 0	140	11 12 0
140	11 12 0	150	12 12 0
150	12 12 0	160	13 12 0
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The Evidence

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250 BURIED ALIVE AT NAPLES.

Catastrophe Caused by the
Vesuvius Eruption.

RENEWED PANIC.

Lava Again Pours From Crater and
Thick Dust Falls on Naples.

Scarcely had the lava ceased to pour out from Vesuvius, and the panic in Naples been allayed, than a terrible catastrophe occurred in the city, the roof of the Monte Oliveto market collapsing under the weight of ashes and sand from the volcano on the busy crowd yesterday.

Twelve persons were killed, and two fatally, twenty-four severely, and 100 slightly injured. There were about 250 people in the market.

Lava is again pouring from Vesuvius, a dense shower of sulphur is falling on the desolated towns, and reddish sand is descending on Naples. Panic has seized the people.

It is estimated that more than 500 persons lost their lives in the district between Ottaviano and San Giuseppe.

King Victor and Queen Elena, who returned to Rome yesterday, have placed £4,000 at the disposal of the Premier for the relief of the victims of the eruption.

TERrible SCENES AT DISASTER.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—Monte Oliveto market here has been completely destroyed by the fall of the roof. The place is a heap of ruins.

It appears to have been definitely ascertained that in the collapse twelve persons were killed, two were so injured that they cannot recover, twenty-four were severely injured, and about 100 received less serious hurts.

The disaster was caused by the weight of ashes and sand from Vesuvius which had fallen upon the roof.

The populace seems to be distraught. The collapsed building is surrounded by thousands of despairing people.

Women are tearing their hair, cursing, and screaming out: "My husband is there!" and "Bring out my child!" and similar ejaculations. They are trying with their own hands to lift the beams imprisoning their friends and relatives.

RESCUERS SAB AT WORK.

The groans of the wounded and their cries for help are so heartrending that the rescuers sob aloud at their work.

The distressed relatives find that the work of rescue is progressing too slowly. But the extrication of victims is attended with some difficulties, as the removal of the débris may cause a fresh collapse, killing those who are now buried, but still alive.

Many priests are assisting in the work, consoling the dying and administering the last sacrament.

So far eleven bodies have been recovered, while about a hundred persons are known to have been injured. A fireman and policeman were injured in the salvage work.

The crowd collected around the scene of the disaster is kept back with difficulty by cords of carabinieri. Doctors, carabinieri, firemen, municipal guards, policemen, and workmen from the dockyard are co-operating in the salvage operations.

The houses in the neighbourhood are being vacated, owing to fears that they may also collapse.—Reuter.

BECAME A "VERITABLE INFERNO."

NAPLES, Tuesday.—The terrible roof collapse occurred at a moment when the whole city was gay and bright with sunshine.

Suddenly a tremendous crack was heard and a terrific roar of rending and tearing of wood. The roof of the market completely collapsed, burying all beneath it. It is estimated that those buried in the wreckage numbered at least 250.

In a moment the scene near the market became a veritable inferno as the terrorised populace surged round the building while the injured screamed and shouted for help.

The bodies which have been extricated from the ruins are frightfully mutilated, some being crushed almost beyond recognition.—Exchange.

HOW DEATH CAUGHT NUMBERS.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—Ottaviano is completely destroyed.

The Naples correspondent of the "Tribuna" telegraphs that more than 500 persons lost their lives in the district between Ottaviano and San Giuseppe.—Reuter.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—The loss of life at Ottaviano

is uncertain. Eye-witnesses speak of hundreds of deaths.

The scenes when the first victims were unearthed were of the most terrible description. The position of the bodies showed that they had suffered great fear before death, the faces still retaining a distinct look of terror.

Three bodies were found in a confessional at one of the churches, and two others under the high altar, one holding convulsively to the crucifix as though he hoped for a miracle.

An old woman was found kneeling with her hands raised as if to ward off the advancing danger.

A little girl was discovered curled up like a dog, with her arm raised across her face, apparently to protect herself against the ashes.—Reuter's Special.

RENEWAL OF ERUPTION.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—A dense shower of sulphur has fallen over San Giuseppe, Ottaviano, Ottaviano, and Saviano di Nola.

Since seven o'clock a thick shower of reddish sand has again been falling in Naples.

The "Pungolo" states that the eruption of lava which ceased last night began again this morning, accompanied by a renewal of the downpour of ashes over the districts surrounding the volcano.

Terrible panic prevails at Torre del Greco. The railway service is interrupted and the telegraph destroyed.

At Torre del Greco it is feared that many buildings will collapse under the enormous weight of ashes and sand on the roofs.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF AOSTA AS NURSE.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—The Duchess of Aosta has again proved herself a Madonna of bounty and helpfulness to the Neapolitans, and she is more worshipped than ever.

Her Royal Highness remained in the hospital all day, comforting and assisting the wounded.

Once, as the Duchess bent over a cot to give a cooling drink to a child which was swathed in bandages from head to foot, she felt a kiss upon her hand, and, looking down, saw a kneeling woman, who said: "Your Excellency, she is all I have. I am a widow. May God reward you!"—Reuter's Special.

CHURCH VICTIMS NUMBER 79.

NAPLES, Tuesday.—Twenty-six more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the church at San Giuseppe. With the fifty-three already found this makes a total of seventy-nine.

The Prefect has suspended the Mayor of San Giuseppe, who left his post, and also neglected to inform the authorities of the disaster.—Reuter.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

MESSINA, Tuesday.—King Edward is much affected by the disaster in the Vesuvian district, and has sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, expressing regret and deep sympathy on account of the calamity.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE INSTEAD OF BURGLAR.

Mysterious Sounds Alarm the Sikh Keepers of the

Singapore Treasury.

From Singapore comes an extraordinary story of a supposed earthquake and its effects.

One night the Sikh sentry on duty outside the Treasury vault heard a noise, and, imagining it to be a burglar, called up the guard. The men were ordered to load their rifles, and a cordon was placed round the building. Later in the night a sound of something heavy falling in the vault was heard.

Nothing further transpired, and in the morning the strong-room was opened. It was found that a bag containing \$40,000 had slipped from a shelf, the contents being scattered on the floor.

In spite of the most searching investigation no solution of the mystery could be found, and it was finally attributed to an earthquake.

THE KING LEAVES FOR CORFU.

MESSINA, Tuesday.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra sailed for Corfu, on board the Victoria and Albert, at four o'clock this afternoon.—Reuter.

King George of Greece and the Prince and Princess of Wales are waiting for their Majesties at Corfu.

FIRE IN THE LENS MINE CONQUERED.

The fire in the Courrières Mine is now abating, and hopes are entertained that it will soon be conquered.

At St. Etienne, according to Reuter, 3,500 miners yesterday resolved to strike.

REFORM WINS AT RUSSIAN POLLS.

S. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—Of the 178 members of the Duma to be elected by twenty-seven provinces 141 have already been returned.

HUNTING THE REBEL BAMBAATA.

Zulu Chief Evades Capture, but His Kraals Are Destroyed.

Bambata, the Zulu rebel chief, according to the latest messages, has not yet been captured.

The demobilisation of Colonel Leuchs' force has been postponed pending further efforts to effect his capture.

But, whether it is effected at once or is delayed, nothing can mitigate the severe chastisement which has befallen his tribe as a result of their rebellion against the Government of Natal.

His kraals have been shelled and destroyed by fire, and his crops ruined. In fact, the whole of his territory has been systematically devastated.

The British have been greatly helped in the pursuit by the loyal chief Sibindi, who has a long-standing feud with Bambata.

Mr. W. T. Stead, who was interviewed on the subject of the rebel chieftains by the *Daily Mirror* yesterday, is not, curiously enough, pro-Bambata.

"I am always on the side of the under-dog," he said, "but you can't be on his side when his victory would mean that we should soon all be underdogs ourselves."

"These tribal troubles are much to be deplored. I can't see that the Government can do anything but put them down by force of arms. In Natal, you see, they haven't organised on the lines of our passive resistance at home, whereby their goods may be sold up if they resist a tax."

"Bambata's case is a very serious matter, I can assure you, to my mind. Whether the original cause of his complaint—the increase of the poll-tax—was justifiable or not, no Government can allow an appeal to armed force."

"You might just as well dispute the right of a policeman to lock a man up after he had knocked another man down in the Strand."

MADMAN RUNS AMOK.

Mayor of a French Town Killed When Bravely Assisting an Officer of Chasseurs.

GENEVA, Tuesday.—M. Bastin, the Mayor of Annemasse, in the Haute Savoie, is reported to have been murdered last night in the train from Paris to Orange.

M. Bastin was the contractor for the railway line from Vezon to Lozanne. He was returning from Paris, where he had drawn a considerable amount of money.—Reuter.

A message sent by Reuter from Avignon shows the murderer to have been a man named Rodier who appears to have been seized suddenly with homicidal mania. He fired two shots at an officer of Chasseurs, who was a fellow-passenger, and M. Bastin, who was in another compartment of the train, met his death when coming to the assistance of the man who was first attacked.

BULL-FIGHTING AT CANNES.

Visitors Indignant at Brutal Exhibition Held in Secret Last Sunday.

Without advertisement of any kind a bull-fight was held at Cannes on Sunday, and the news having leaked out, visitors are indignant that this brutal form of amusement should be allowed.

Nothing appeared concerning the proposed exhibition in the local papers, nor was it even mentioned at either of the two principal clubs.

Writing to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" a prominent visitor questions why Cannes was granted a three years' licence for this form of brutality when it was denied to Nice.

An indignation meeting of visitors and residents is being convened, and the French Animals' Protection Society will take the matter up.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Italian diplomats at Washington have positive information that Italian Anarchists are arriving in America in great numbers at both Atlantic and Pacific seaports.

The superintendent of the Foreign Labour Department at Pretoria has been fined £10 for contempt of court in failing to produce Li-Kiu-Yu, the Chinese police-sergeant at the Croesus mine, against whom charges of cruelty to the coolies were recently brought.

Two members of the German Aero Club, Baron von Hewald and Captain Hildebrandt, yesterday made an ascent from the Wandsworth Gasworks in the Aero Club's balloon, with Mr. Frank Butler in charge. They passed over Richmond Park and Windsor Castle, and came down near Winchfield.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Our special weather forecast for to-day is:—Mostly bright and winds; fine and sunny; warm afternoon, cool night.

Lightning up time, 7.46 p.m.

Sea passages will be moderate in the south and east, smooth in the west.

ARCHBISHOP'S COUNTERBLAST.

Dr. Davidson Strongly Denounces the Education Bill.

NONCONFORMIST SUPPORT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who, along with the Archbishop of York, heard Mr. Birrell introduce his Education Bill to the House of Commons, has lost no time in organising the forces of the Church of England against it.

His Grace, in a letter which might be described as his manifesto, writes as follows to Mr. Baines, the secretary of the National Society:—

"Dear Mr. Baines,—It is clearly my duty to direct you at once to summon a meeting of the elected delegates of the National Society. The situation is grave."

Ministers have from the first assured us that they intended to act fairly, and I find it difficult, therefore, to believe that they can have fully realised what the proposals now enunciated would, in practical action, mean.

PRINCIPLE UNJUST.

Can they expect—nay, can they desire—to carry through the House of Commons a measure which is in principle unjust? To alienate from its original use, contrary to the will of its owner, property which has in recent years been given for a specific purpose would commonly be called confiscation.

But what we think of is not confiscation of property so much as the withdrawal from us of the right to carry out principles which for more than half a century successive Governments of all parties have encouraged us to maintain.

Under that encouragement, Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and others have at great cost provided schools in which children, while receiving the best available secular instruction, shall at the same time, under the sanction of a trust deed, receive elementary religious teaching in accordance with the faith of their parents at the hands of trained and qualified men and women, who, in giving it, mean what they say.

The new Bill would bring these schools at one stroke to an end by silencing the teachers who have therein given definite religious instruction of a particular kind.

LOSS TO OUR CHILDREN.

This loss to our children cannot be compensated by a money payment to the owners of the schools.

The only sort of financial compensation I demand is that on two days in the week teachers other than those belonging to the school may give denominational teaching at the cost of those to whom the buildings belong. Save for this the religious teaching will be limited to such undenominational syllabus as a local authority may enjoin.

The local authority might even secularise the school, though this we may well believe is unlikely.

One wonders whether all the members of the present Cabinet can be assenting parties to this treatment of trust property given in many instances by donors who are still alive for the very purpose of securing what is now to be proscribed.

Nothing would have been gained by an agitation on our part during the last few months, for I have taken care that the Government should thoroughly understand our position. I had hoped to co-operate with them in attaining a really fair solution and a permanent settlement. Even the disappointment which I feel to-day does not make me wholly lose hope. It is well that the sacredness of this week should give us time for thought and prayer.

RANDALL CANTUAR.

THE BIRRELIGIOUS BILL.

Dr. Sarsatelli, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, in an interview yesterday, said the Bill was unsatisfactory from beginning to end, and without a redeeming feature.

He described it as "an endowment of a specific form of religion which I may call 'Birreligion'—an endowment at our expense."

"Catholics will have to pay rates to support a system which they cannot use and of which they do not approve. It seems to me to be a practical confiscation of our schools."

NONCONFORMIST SUPPORT.

In contrast to the Archbishop's counterblast, the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches yesterday passed a resolution welcoming the Bill as a sincere attempt to establish a national and just system of State education, and as going far towards carrying out the will of the people as expressed at the general election.

LOCAL OPTION APPROVED.

The evening was spent on an uninteresting debate upon a resolution in favour of local option, moved by Mr. Leif Jones.

At midnight the House divided, and the resolution was carried by 271 votes against forty-four. The House then adjourned.

The total output of the Transvaal mines for March amounted to 443,723 ounces of fine gold, of the value of \$1,884,815, 12,129 ounces over the previous highest output.

WHO IS A LEGAL "GENTLEMAN"?

Nice Question Raised by "Groom and Lady" Romance.

INTERESTING VIEWS.

The petitioner is the son of a farmer who had gone as a groom into the service of his future brother-in-law, a hosiery manufacturer, who was the son of a chemist. There was not much difference, therefore, originally in the respective social positions of the parties.

These words, spoken by Sir F. Gorrell Barnes, the President of the Divorce Division, raise an interesting point which will cause much debate among the middle classes. Is it a misalliance for a daughter of a merchant or manufacturer, worth, say, £50,000, to marry a servant? Sir F. Gorrell Barnes, in effect, says "No"; so, no doubt, will the servant. The man of £50,000 will probably keep his present opinion.

The case in which this question arose was, of course, the singular action, in which Mr. Albert Edward Smith, groom, sued for a restitution of conjugal rights, and in which the wife's relatives contended that she had married beneath her in a moment of mad infatuation.

The Herald's View.

To find whether the Divorce President's dictum was justified, the *Daily Mirror* yesterday sought the opinion of the College of Arms, whose business it is to decide who have the right to bear arms and to settle all questions of precedence.

"In this case," said Mr. C. H. Athill, F.S.A., "Richmond Herald," "Mr. Justice Barnes was about right. So far as their professions or trades, or whatever you like to call them, go, there is very little difference. What they themselves may be is another matter. These things depend so much on the people themselves and their descent. For instance, it is absurd for a clerk, who works in a bank, say, to consider himself any better, socially, than a man who works on the soil. He may be, or he may not be. If he were the son of a baronet he, of course, would be. But if the worker on the soil were the son of a baronet or knight it he who would have the precedence.

"Legally no one has any precedence who is not in the official table of precedence, which begins with the King and ends with Gentlemen of Coat Armour. Gentlemen of Coat Armour are men who are not only entitled to bear arms, but who have either been actually granted coats of arms themselves, or whose forebears in the direct line were granted them. It may interest you to know that one is a 'gentleman,' unless he is a Gentleman of Coat Armour. The only exception is a solicitor, who is a gentleman by Act of Parliament. There are many 'gentlemen' who are much less gentlemanlike than people who are not 'gentlemen' in the legal sense.

Are You "Esquire"?

"Everyone nowadays calls himself 'Esquire.' But Esquire is a very definite rank, and most of the people who use the title have no right to it whatever. The eldest son of a Knight, for instance, is an Esquire, and his eldest son, and his, and so on—but a Knight's second son has no claim to the title, so the number of Esquires, as you can see, is limited.

"An Esquire is third from the bottom of the table of precedence.

"Among people below the rank of Gentlemen of Coat Armour, there is, legally, no difference in social position. You may belong to one of the oldest families in England, and have been educated at Eton and Oxford—but unless you are in that magic table you have no more precedence, legally, than a tiler of the soil.

"As a matter of fact, precedence other than legal is simply a question of £s. d. If you have money enough practically the highest society is open to you, wherever you may be.

"There is a bootmaker I know whose income is something enormous, and who is received everywhere. He does not, of course, cobble boots with his own hands, and it would be absurd to rank him with a man who does. But he is none the less a bootmaker."

Mr. Weldon, F.S.A., C.V.O., Norroy King-at-Arms, explained where the line is drawn as regards granting coats of arms. "We should not grant arms to people in a retail business," he said, "nor to a man who had not enough money to educate his sons as gentlemen. That, of course, brings us to the question again of what is a gentleman outside Gentlemen of Coat Armour, and that, of course, is a question so wide as to be almost unanswerable."

THE RESPECTABLE AG?

A solicitor in the West Ham Police Court yesterday pleaded that his client had reached the respectable age of fifty-eight.

Magistrate: So have I, and I am glad to hear it is the respectable age.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Shurey, the well-known Fleet-street publisher and proprietor of "Sketchy Bits," "Smart Novels," and numerous other publications.

HOAXING MR. BIRRELL.

Education Minister's Amusing Experience with Children in Battersea Park.

Do the children of Battersea Park know that by playing one of their local games they seriously interfered with the preparation of Mr. Birrell's Education Bill? In his speech, introducing the measure, he said:—

"I put together these ill-constructed sentences last Saturday in Battersea Park, a very beautiful place rich with the promise—I hope not the delusive promise—of early summer, a place simply swarming with children, all of whom seemed to be animated with one desire—to ascertain the time."

As a matter of fact, he was only the victim of a local game. Almost every one of the many children in Battersea Park is carrying a piece of paper and a pencil, and the great object in life is to collect as many answers to the question, "Please, sir, can you tell me the time?" as possible. The person and the time are noted, and at the end of a given period results compared.

Many people will smile at the fitness of the school children making sport with the Minister of Education.

Another favourite game with London children is that of collecting the names of railway engines. Small boys will write a series of numbers from one upwards on a sheet of paper, and then take their place by the side of a railway line.

Directly a train comes past, they note its name and number.

The craze for collecting motor-car numbers is known to all motorists. In every village, small children are to be seen industriously noting the identification marks of cars that pass.

Another collecting game is that of omnibus and tramcar tickets. The small boy who begs for your ticket wants it merely that by the end of the day he may have collected more than some other boy.

POSSESSORS OF UNCOMMON SENSES.

Duke of Connaught's Daughter Sensitive to the Proximity of Metals or Water.

There are at least two senses not possessed by the generality of mankind with which a few people seem to be endowed.

A daughter of the Duke of Connaught, says the "Onlooker," has the odic force—the power which tells the possessor when he or she is in the neighbourhood of water or of metals.

The other is the sense which tells the possessor of the proximity of a cat. Lord Roberts and the Duchess of Abercorn have it.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCORN OF "NATIVES."

Said To Be Exciting Disquietude by His Unconcealed Impatience in India.

A grave indictment of Lord Kitchener, contained in a letter from its special correspondent in India, appeared in the "Times" yesterday.

"Lord Kitchener's attitude towards the native army," it asserted, "has created the impression that he holds it in very slight esteem, and that he regards its peculiar customs and traditions as senseless obstacles to the homogeneity of an ideal army."

"The mere neglect of personal courtesies—which native officers have hitherto been accustomed to and the absence of those kindly manifestations of comradeship which endeared so many of his predecessors to the Indian Army would not alone have sufficed to create that impression, had not various suggestions emanating from headquarters tended also to arouse apprehensions of far-reaching changes in the organisation of the Indian Army."

THE SPLENDID PAUPER."

"Relatives" of the Wrong Name for Unknown Man Who Died with £1,250.

Naturally a large amount of curiosity has been aroused by the announcement that a man named Anderson, who lived as a pauper, and whose clothes contained shares, money orders, and £1,000 worth of Japanese Four-and-a-Half per cent. fully-paid scrip, had died in the Cleveland-street Sick Asylum.

The clerk to the Strand Board of Guardians has been flooded with hundreds of inquiries from people all called Anderson, claiming acquaintance with the dead man. They all aver that they knew they had a rich relative of that name.

Their hopes will be dispelled by the announcement the *Daily Mirror* is authorised to make that the man's name is not Anderson. The unknown pauper left property to the amount of £1,250, and his identity still remains a mystery.

STEAMER'S OFFICERS CENSURED.

Censure was passed at the Glasgow Court of Inquiry yesterday on the master, the first engineer, and second engineer of the steamer *Dunmore*, which was wrecked and is now a derelict in the Atlantic.

WORKMEN'S CHARTER.

Compensation Bill Read for the Second Time.

FLAWS TO REMEDY.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Workmen's Compensation Bill was read for the second time.

Resuming the debate, Mr. J. Walton said the Bill did not go so far in many particulars as he could desire, but it deserved support because it constituted a distinct step in advance of any previous measure. Every worker in the country should be ultimately included under some extended Bill.

He was glad the Home Secretary had opened an open mind, and he hoped he would see his way to include shop-assistants and clerks in the present measure. He wished Mr. Gladstone would see his way to some scheme of compulsory insurance, and believed the Bill introduced would be received with satisfaction both by employers and employees.

Mr. G. W. Wolff observed that generally speaking, the Bill had met with approval on all sides of the House, but certain matters in it seemed to him almost an injustice. He especially objected to putting sailors, seamen, and firemen under the provisions of the Bill, the machinery of which seemed unsuitable to apply to their cases.

OBJECTION TO SEAMEN.

Mr. A. Williamson also objected to its machinery being applied to seamen. It would encourage the employment of foreign seamen on British ships, and would work very unfairly in the different cases of fishermen.

Mr. Clynes did not think small employers should be exempted from responsibility under the Bill.

Mr. Harwood Banner, as a large employer, thought the responsibility that applied to him should apply to all other classes of the community.

Mr. H. Samuel admitted that the inclusion of seamen in the Bill was a large question. The Bill carefully separated the rights of seamen under it, and the rights they enjoyed under the Merchant Shipping Act. So long as a seaman was on board ship he enjoyed the advantages of the Merchant Shipping Act, and when he came on land he could claim compensation under this Bill.

He believed every shipowner would naturally insure all his seamen just as now he insured his cargo. He went on to point out the great hardships that would occur if this measure were extended to all small employers.

No foreign country extended the principle of workmen's compensation universally; and the Bill when passed would be far more comprehensive than any law of any other country. He defended the proposal of the late Government to leave the Bill to the decision of the House; contending that the House ought to share with the Administration the responsibility of government and legislation.

After others had taken part in the debate the Bill was read a second time.

LONDON EXHIBITION—1908.

Shall there be another Great International Exhibition?

This interesting question was raised in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Fell, the Unionist member for Great Yarmouth.

He asked the Premier whether, considering the fact that no Great International Exhibition had been held in London since 1862, and that the present generation had no opportunity of seeing such an exhibition, and that the only two exhibitions held in London had both been financially successful, he would be prepared to advise the Government to support a proposal to hold such an exhibition in 1908.

"There are a good many preliminary matters that would have to be carefully considered," said the Prime Minister; "amongst others, the question of cost, as to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have an opinion of his own."

PRIMROSES ONE SHILLING EACH.

L.C.C. Proposal for a Palatial Refreshment-Room at Avery Park Defeated.

The primroses now blooming in Avery Park have cost London ratepayers one shilling each, according to Sir Algernon West.

At yesterday's meeting of the L.C.C. a proposal to spend £2,500 on building a refreshment-house in the park was defeated.

Lord Welby, in opposing the proposal, objected strongly to providing a palace with marble halls in which children should eat their penny buns.

RATEPAYERS GULLED BY THE L.C.C.

In the discussion which preceded the decision yesterday of the London County Council to extend the Aldwych to Angel tramways to Highbury Station, at an estimated cost of £46,500, Sir Melville Beachcroft said: "We give the public an impression that all is going well, but we are gulling them on behalf of the tramway undertaking week by week in the returns we issue."

DEADLY FLOWERS.

Care Necessary in Allowing Children to Handle Familiar Spring Blooms.

As the result of a surfeit of daffodils and primroses two children have died of poisoning. Yesterday Mr. John Baker, F.R.S., F.L.S., who was until recently keeper of the Herbarium at Kew Gardens, gave the *Daily Mirror* a list of spring flowers which would probably result in unpleasant if not fatal consequences to children who were rash enough to eat them.

"Neither the daffodil nor the primrose is actively poisonous," he said, "and could only cause death if eaten in tremendous quantities." Under this heading were also the narcissus, wallflower, and primrose.

The tulip, scilla, hyacinth, aconite, anemone, heliotrope, celandine, arum lily, and the hedge-blossom known as "Lords-and-Ladies" are all spring flowers, and are all very poisonous.

The rough-leaved primula, which also flowers at this time of the year, is a frequent cause of poisoning. Often the mere stroking of the leaves of a bare hand will produce a severe outbreak of eczema, and Mr. Baker gave an instance of a woman who recently died from blood-poisoning, caused by smelling with a scratched nose the blossoms of a primula.

ACTRESS WINS HER CASE.

Miss Nina Boucicault Given Details of Her Earnings in the Witness-Box.

Clad in a tight-fitting grey costume, with a Puritan linen collar, and wearing a purple toque, Miss Nina Boucicault, the well-known actress, stood in the defendant's box at the Brompton Court yesterday.

Mrs. Edward Herbert Kelly (as she is in private life) was being sued by Messrs. Wright and King, provision merchants, Fulham-road, for about £20, said to be due for groceries, etc., supplied.

In the witness-box Miss Nina Boucicault threw some light on her means. When she married Mr. Kelly, the actor, she was getting £15 a week. She was, she added with a gracious smile, getting more than that now.

"Who did she think was going to pay for the goods?" she was asked.

"My husband, of course," was the prompt reply.

Miss Boucicault's counsel urged that the husband and not his client, was liable, and Judge Gale gave a verdict in her favour.

ALLURING MAGNETIC COASTS.

Board of Trade Counsel Admits There Are Some Which Affect Ships' Compasses.

Captain Jones, the master of the *Ocean Queen*, advanced, at the Board of Trade inquiry in London into the stranding of that vessel off Guernsey, the "magnetic coast" theory.

The accident, he said, was due to "local attraction" which influenced the compass and turned him out of his course.

On behalf of the Board of Trade, Mr. Tapling said this explanation was quite untenable, as there were only a few places in the world where the magnetic attraction was strong enough to affect a ship's compass, and Guernsey was not one of them.

The hearing was adjourned.

VILLAGE OF DREAMS.

Psychological Phenomena That Connect Mundham, in Sussex, with a Canadian Murder.

A strange story of the unseen world comes from the little Sussex village of Mundham.

First Harry Haward, a local carrier, dreamed that he saw his brother Edward murdered in the wilds of Canada. Then came news that his brother had actually been murdered, and that a man named King had been tried and executed for the crime.

Later, a sister of the man who is supposed to have been murdered dreamed that she saw her brother alive, walking with bowed head, and looking very worn and ill.

It is now stated in the Canadian papers that the man Edward Haward is believed to be alive, in which case the man King, who was convicted on the evidence of Indians, must have been innocent of the crime for which he was executed.

TRAGEDY OF A CLIFFSIDE.

Two men, named Rigg and Capstick, were yesterday working at Moss Rigg Quarries, at Ambleside, in the Lake District, on a plank suspended on the side of the cliff, when the plank slipped.

Rigg fell a distance of 120 feet, and died from his injuries. Capstick luckily clutched at a rope and was rescued.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the veteran journalist and social reformer, who died, aged eighty-eight years, on January 23, left estate of the value of £2,946.

WRANGLE ABOUT WEDDING GIFTS.

Widow Wants Pictures She Left
with Her Rich Husband.

NINE-YEAR-OLD HEIR.

It is not often that wedding presents, the emblems of happy agreement, become a bone of contention in Chancery.

Such a fate yesterday befell a long list of marriage gifts that played an important part at the wedding of the late Mr. Charles Ansell to Miss Grace Adela de Lissa in 1895.

In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Ansell separated, and last year the husband died, leaving an estate of £350,000.

At the separation, said counsel for Mrs. Ansell in Mr. Justice Buckley's Court, the lady was allowed £2,000 a year. She then agreed to leave the presents now in dispute in her husband's possession during his lifetime. They included Meissen engravings and some valuable plate. As is usual with wedding presents, they had been sent to the house of the bride's family.

Her's Long Minority.

When Mr. Ansell died he left the bulk of his great fortune in trust for his son, a boy of nine, who would succeed to the property when he became twenty-one years of age. There was a provision that if the son died the money should go to charities, and that Mrs. Ansell should have nothing more than her £2,000 a year.

Giving evidence, Mrs. Ansell, a handsome lady smartly dressed in black, said that she agreed that her husband should keep the presents because she did not think the separation would be a permanent one.

Mr. Buckmaster, K.C.: You make this claim because you thought the law was not fair to you?

Mrs. Ansell: I thought I had not been treated very generously under the will. I complied with my husband's request to let him have some of the things because I regarded it as a trivial matter. I was anxious to leave him on friendly terms.

The lady also stated that after the separation she sold £4,000 worth of diamonds to pay her debts.

For the defence, Mr. Buckmaster said that it was thought Mrs. Ansell wanted the presents in order to sell them.

At the Judge's suggestion, it was arranged to defer the matter in dispute until next term, in order that the parties concerned might have an opportunity to come to a friendly agreement.

BARONET-CLERGYMAN BANKRUPT.

Claims That His Creditors Are Fully Secured by His 250 Properties.

The affairs of the Rev. Sir William Earle, Bart., of Devereux-court, Strand, which came before a meeting of the creditors in the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday, were left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

According to the debtor's statement, he was ordained in 1882, and had been earning, "chiefly for services rendered in his professional capacity," £100 a year; and his expenditure during that time had not exceeded that amount.

The baronet-clergyman denied he was insolvent, and had lodged a draft statement of affairs showing liabilities of £50,400, the whole of which, he maintained, were fully secured. The creditors held as securities a large number of properties, including leaseholds at Tooting, Plaistow, Blackfriars, and elsewhere, and a freehold at Greenwich. The total number of the properties was 250, but it was stated it was doubtful whether there was any present value in the equities of redemption.

The debtor submitted no proposal.

MOTOR-WAY TO BRIGHTON.

Ambitions Scheme Forms the Subject of Bill of Exchange Action with £500 Verdict.

The proposed motor-way between London and Brighton came up yesterday in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bray.

It was the case of Wilde and Others against Arthur Neville Eyre, Emsley, Preston Park, Brighton, for money due on a bill of exchange.

Mr. Shearman, K.C., for Mr. Wilde, said his client was a parliamentary agent.

Counsel remarked that it was not a wild cat scheme, and many thousands of pounds were required for the work. Evidence having been given, his Lordship gave judgment for £500.

ANATOMICAL THREATS DO NOT COUNT.

"Threats of experimental anatomy," observed Mr. Citter, at Worship-street Police Court yesterday, "are not to be taken seriously."

The magistrate was dealing with the complaint of a woman who said another had promised to assault divers horrible ways.

MYSTERIOUS "HERMIT."

Forger in the Background Whose Identity Puzzles His Accomplices.

There was an element of criminal philosophy introduced into the resumed hearing, at Bow-street yesterday, of the charge of forgery against Captain Frederick Arthur Fane and Philip Montague Peach, who were arrested on the confession made by two convicts, Edward and Maud Willing, imprisoned for being concerned in the forgery of a cheque drawn on the account of the Bishop of London.

A sister-in-law of Willing gave an account of an interesting interview she had with Fane, in the Burlington Arcade.

"He said," observed the witness, "that Edward Willing had been a fool."

Mr. Gill: Did he say why?—To blunder, I suppose he meant.

Mr. Muir: What did he say?—Something to the effect that he was a fool to get caught.

Both Maud and Edward Willing were recalled, and the latter was taxed as to the identity of the actual forger in the case.

"I suggest to you," said Mr. Kebbell, in cross-examination, "that this story about Fane and Peach is all invention?—I am on oath; I say it is not."

What do you say is the name of the actual forger?—The names I knew him by are Kemp and the "Hermit," names given to him by Peach.

But you nicknamed him "Jim, the Penman"?—That is a common name for forgers.

Detective-sergeants Carlin and Fowler gave evidence as to arresting Peach at his residence in Kensington, and the accused were again remanded.

HUGH WATT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Bottomley, M.P., Determined to Persevere in Impugning the Sentence.

Mr. Bottomley, M.P., is exceedingly dissatisfied with the Home Secretary's reply to his question concerning the Watt case, and is preparing a campaign of questions and motions similar to that which eventually, in spite of official inertia, succeeded in obtaining justice for Mr. Beck.

Mr. Gladstone's reply, to the effect that he has examined the confession of Lightfoot given to a fellow-convict in Wormwood Scrubs Prison and is convinced that no reliance can be placed upon the statements, only shows, he says, that Mr. Gladstone has questioned Scotland Yard officials. Lightfoot's confession can, as regards many points, be absolutely verified, and it completely thins down the evidence he gave at the trial.

Mr. Bottomley will, therefore, as the Home Secretary a series of questions on specific points of the case, and, if these fail, he will move the adjournment of the House.

The success of such a motion is practically assured, there being already a sufficient number of M.P.s keenly interested in the case to carry it.

REAL CHARM OF A HOLIDAY.

Individual Likings, and How to Find Just the Resort You Require.

Everything changes; nothing ever remains the same. This applies equally to the small as to the big things of life. In arranging for one's holiday, for instance, if one has made a habit of always going to the same place, there always comes a time when one either wishes to, or is obliged to, make a change.

It may be that one's favourite hotel has changed its management, or that the place you know so well has been spoilt by the jerry-builder. In either case, the question is, how to find another place that will suit you equally well?

What is it you require?

A fashionable seaside resort? A cure at well-known springs? A seaside village? Farmhouse four miles from the nearest railway station? Places to stop at on a motor-car trip? Sport? All this, with detailed information as to railways, boarding-houses, hotels, population, climate, aspect, bathing, and other points, are dealt with in the 1906 edition of the *Daily Mirror* Holiday Resort Guide. Intending purchasers should order it to-day. It is profusely illustrated; the price is only threepence.

ELECTRICIAN ELECTROCUTED.

A youth named Henry Jenkins, employed at the Old Park Works, Wednesbury, belonging to the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, was electrocuted yesterday.

He had only been employed in the electrical department for three weeks.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

Plaintiff (in Clerkenwell County Court yesterday) How often do you get drunk? Tell me that. Defendant: How often do you get sober? Tell me that.

EASTER EXODUS.

Half a Million Holiday-Makers Expected to Leave London.

RUSH TO THE SEA.

Half a million people will leave London for the Easter holiday. If the delightful, summer-like spell lasts, this number may even be exceeded, for the holiday fever is very infectious when the sun blazes in a cloudless sky.

This estimate was given to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday by the official at Messrs. Cook's in charge of the holiday traffic.

"Holiday-makers have been calling at this office in one unceasing stream," he said. "There will certainly be a record number."

"Of the half-million," he went on, "200,000 are probably Londoners by necessity, who always make a point of visiting their country homes at Easter."

"But 100,000 people will leave for the South Coast watering-places alone, which at this time of the year are warmer than those on the East Coast, and therefore preferred."

Those leaving London either to-morrow or on Saturday may roughly be divided as follows:—

200,000 to homes in country.
100,000 to Coast resorts.
100,000 to inland and other holiday places.
50,000 to Continent.

REPORTS FROM COAST RESORTS.

From special correspondents at the most popular South Coast towns the *Daily Mirror* last night received the following notes about the weather prospects and the arrangements for visitors.

BRIGHTON.

Here the weather is fine and the sea smooth, the temperature averaging in the shade 52deg. There is accommodation for 40,000 visitors, of whom nearly 10,000 have arrived.

Among holiday attractions are the Carl Rosa Opera Co., pier pavilion concerts, steamer trips to Worthing and Littlehampton.

HASTINGS.

The weather is fine and the sea calm, while the temperature averages 50deg.

Holiday attractions include corporation band on promenade three times daily, three theatres, two piers, sea trips, and motor-car drives to Fairlight Glen and Battle Abbey.

EASTBOURNE.

The temperature averages 49deg., and the sea is smooth.

Among the attractions are the Devonshire Park Monday fete, race meeting, naval manoeuvres, bands, and "Public Opinion" at theatre.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Glorious weather prevails, with a slight wind.

The attractions include a full steamboat service to Swanage and the Isle of Wight, motor-car drives, and golf. The hotels are well filled.

FOLKESTONE.

Here the sea is fairly smooth, and the temperature averages 46deg.

Three bands on the Leas, performances at the theatre and pier pavilion, and the Boulogne summer services are among the attractions.

GREAT DEMAND FOR MOTOR-CARS.

"Not a single motor-car left," is the cry at all the great garages in London to the never-ceasing demands of Easter holiday-makers for motor-cars on hire during the next few days.

One firm that has at its disposal nearly 200 motor-cars of all kinds, told the *Daily Mirror* yesterday that they had but two more left.

With the diminishing supply, the prices have risen from £5 to £7, and in some cases £10 a day. Most of the motor-cars are hired by the week, the cost being from £30 to £35 for one to hold six, including the driver.

HODGE'S SMALLER FAMILY.

Number of Births Reduced by Half in Agricultural Districts and Almost Stationary in Industrial.

Striking illustration of the effects of agricultural depression is given in the report just submitted on the birth-rate in Buxton and Eynsford, districts under the Aylsham Council, Norfolk.

In Buxton, where there are several industries, the birth-rate shows only a slight reduction, last year's total being twenty-two below the decennial average.

In Eynsford, peopled by agricultural workers, the births, which ten years ago numbered 232, and last year 118, were fewer than ever, the low figure of fifteen per thousand being reached.

"He has a season-ticket, goes home to meals, and looks fat on it," was a plaintiff's evidence of a defendant's means at Clerkenwell County Court yesterday.

MARRIAGE DENIED.

Debtor Repudiates Certificate in Which He Is Stated To Be the Bridegroom.

The puzzle of a marriage certificate proved too much yesterday for Brentford Bankruptcy Court, and, as a consequence, the public examination of Francis Crichton Twemlow, of St. Margaret's-on-Thames, had to be adjourned.

The case was described by the Official Receiver as the most astounding one he had encountered in his long career.

The debtor was left £8,000 under the will of Mr. Crichton, a wealthy man, of noble birth, and he changed his name by deed poll to Twemlow, steadfastly refusing to divulge the name of his father.

He had been engaged on the Stock Exchange, was managing director of a phototype company, the proprietor of a hotel in Oxfordshire, and a chemist.

Yesterday, when Mr. Twemlow was confronted by a marriage certificate between Ernest Crichton Twemlow and Margaret Heywood, dated 1880, he strenuously denied the marriage.

It was true Margaret Heywood held a bill of sale on his furniture, and they had been in partnership in the Ormond Club, Walworth-road.

He was utterly at a loss to account for the amazing mystery of the marriage certificate. He admitted the marriage with the lady who was now his wife. He had not made Miss Heywood an allowance of 30s. a week. That amount was paid as interest.

After Mr. Twemlow alleged that he was blackmailed by two men, the matter was adjourned still enshrouded in mystery.

MISSING MRS. SMITH.

Troubles of the Romantic "Coachman" Do Not End with the Order of Restitution.

The verdict of Sir Gorell Barnes given on Monday in the romantic "Coachman and Case," that Mrs. Smith must return to her husband within fourteen days, does not necessarily put an end to Mr. Smith's troubles.

His problem now is to find his wife. As, after a search of over a year, he is still quite in ignorance of her whereabouts, this may not prove easy of solution.

If his wife does not return to him within fourteen days she will be nominally guilty of contempt of court, and liable to penalties—but as no one seems to know where she is that can have no result.

He can then apply either for a judicial separation or for a share of the fortune of which she is said to be possessed. Before the order of restitution was made, it was anybody's, or nobody's, business to deal with any person who might restrain her. Should any person restrain her now, however, he would be guilty of contempt of court, and no doubt he would be very severely dealt with by the Judge.

The only thing Mr. Smith may not do is to take his wife by force. The law does not allow that.

LADY'S WASTED COURTESY.

Heavy Punishment for German Who Impudently Ransacked a Nobleman's Fashionable Flat.

The wife of Baron Carl von Buch, who lives with her husband in a flat at 73, Cavendish-square, W., was surprised the other day by the honour of a visit from James Bedford Duvenies, of German nationality, who says he is "in the circus line."

He desired to see the Baron on urgent business, and as he was introduced by a card bearing a well-known German name the Baroness courteously invited him to a seat by the fire in the dining-room.

Her furs, dresses, and other articles happened to be on the table, and although she wanted to remove them she did not do so in case it would give offence to the visitor.

She then went to telephone to her husband, who, on his arrival, found the visitor had vanished. So had two gold bracelets, a purse and a Kodak, valued at £15.

Mr. Paul Taylor at Marylebone yesterday sentenced Duvenies to six months' hard labour.

20ft. JUMP TO ESCAPE ARREST.

It was stated at the Thames Police Court yesterday that a man, accused of deserting his family, jumped through a window and fell 20ft. when the police arrived to serve him with a warrant.

He had to be taken to the hospital, but yesterday was sufficiently recovered to be sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DISEASE WHICH TELLS ON THE RATES.

Returns just sent from the Redruth Union, which includes the mining centre of Camborne, show that a quarter of the pauperism in the union is due to "miners' phthisis."

Rock-drill miners appear to be especially liable to the deadly disease.

NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editorial, Advertising, and General Business Offices of the *Daily Mirror* are—
15, WHITEFRIARS-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONES: 1310 and 2190 Holborn.
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PARIS OFFICE: 3, Place de la Madeleine.

Daily Mirror

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

VESUVIUS AND EAST WIND.

MANY people are asking, as they read the accounts of the fury of Vesuvius and the terrified flight of the villagers whose homes are destroyed by streams of molten fire, how anyone could bear to live so near a volcano.

As a rule, nothing more than smoke issues from the crater, but from time to time there are eruptions of lava, and at long intervals fearful outbursts like the present disaster. It amazes us who live in a land where Nature is tame and unexcitable that thousands of people should go on making their homes upon the very slopes of this mountain of flame.

Yet if these Italians came to England and felt the East wind which has been for weeks past drying up our skins, ruining our tempers, filling our eyes with grit, and making us suffer in all kinds of ways, they would be just as surprised at our being content to remain in England.

We pity them because they are at the mercy of this "uncontrollable force of Nature." But the East wind is just as little under our control as Vesuvius is under theirs. With all our inventions for making the world more habitable than Nature meant it to be, we have got not a step nearer than our most remote ancestors to controlling the weather, which has a tremendous effect upon the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

Even the "Spectator" had an article the other day, denouncing the East wind as the enemy of the human race. We grumble a great deal, but we do not think of shifting our residence any more than do the South Italians living around Vesuvius.

The fact is, of course, that the mass of people remain wherever they happen to be born. It is only an exceptional few who have the energy to revolt against the conditions in which they find themselves.

No one would choose to live in the dried-up districts of Spain; or in mountain regions where a fierce wind blows all day and every day; or in countries where fever is a frequent ailment. Yet plenty of people do so, just because it does not occur to them that they are any worse off than the rest of mankind.

If we took the number of deaths caused by Vesuvius and by our English East wind, the latter would be found to be infinitely more deadly. Yet we, who would not live near the volcano on any account, go on living in England, enduring East winds, and fog, and chill-provoking changes of temperature, as evils from which there is no escape.

That is exactly what the inhabitants of the villages around Vesuvius regard their lot.

On the whole, it is probably preferable to ours. Which would you rather live with—a person who every now and again indulged in violent furies of bad temper, or one who for weeks at a time would sulk and be unpleasant and take all the joy out of life?

There are numbers of men and women who have East-windy natures. They make you feel dissatisfied, uncomfortable, shivery. However bright the sunshine may be, they can always say something to make a cold gust of suspicion play around you.

Those are the worst kind of people to live with, far less endurable than the fly-in-a-passion-and-get-it-over sort. Even if you did get killed by Vesuvius in one of his fits of temper, it would soon be over. Here the East wind may make you suffer all your life and not finish you off till you are quite old.

The only thing to be said for the East wind is that it keeps off rain. Yet even this is against it, when one comes to reflect. We could have done with rain these last few days, for then we might have counted upon a fine Easter. As it is—well, we must just hope.

H. H. F.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

We can only have the highest happiness—such as goes along with being a great man—by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves; and this sort of happiness often brings so much pain with it, that we can only tell it from pain by its being what we would choose before everything else, because our souls see it is good.—George Eliot.

THIS MORNING'S GOSSIP.

THE King of Italy and his cousin, the Duke of Aosta, have taken chief parts in the work of consolation and rescue which is now the duty of everybody in the midst of the ruins round Naples. A kind of paternal beneficence is, indeed, one of the traditions of Italian kingship, and the present King gained great popularity by his conduct during the terrible Calabrian earthquake, which came so soon before this eruption of Vesuvius. Similarly, the late King Humbert was, you remember, a kind of ministering angel to the terror-stricken people of Naples during the cholera plague there some twenty-five years ago.

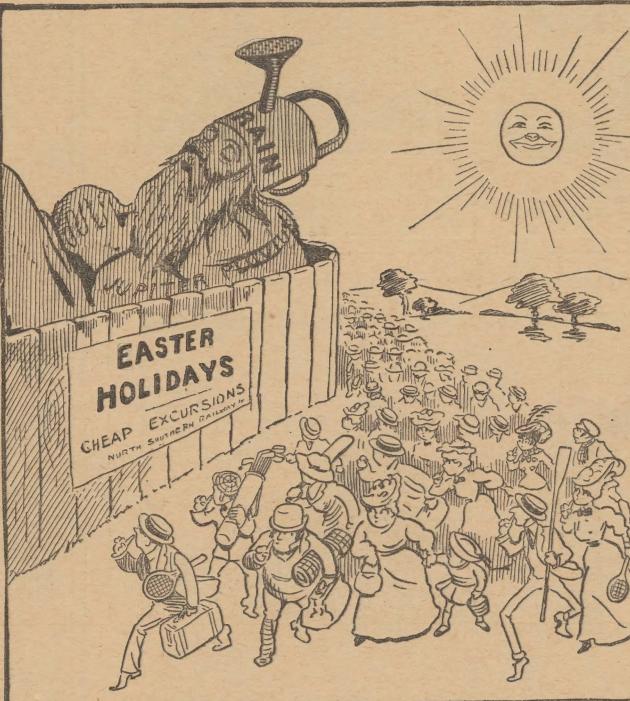
In Miss Marie Corelli's fine piece of melodrama called "Vendetta" you may find a description of Humbert's pilgrimages through the city—a city then almost as desolate as Florence was when the "valorous" youths and ladies of Boccaccio withdrew from it to their choice retreat in the villa on the hill above it, and forgot plague and lamentation

deprived of his breakfast, and made to read Dante's account of the Pisan Tower of Hunger, with Ugolino's sufferings in it, instead of eating his risotto.

Sir John Furley is very likely, I see, to be one of the British delegates at the Red Cross Conference which is to be held at Geneva in June. We could have no representatives with a better knowledge of the question to be discussed. Although he flatly denies that he is "a military man," Sir John many a time risked his life in ambulance work during the principal wars of the close of the last century. He has attended every international conference of the Red Cross Society since 1869.

Take his experiences during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870 and 1871, as proof of the kind of work involved in work of this kind. In the first place he was for ever being arrested, the dominant Prussian impression being that all who were not Germans were spies. On one of these occasions he was told that he had "not a very Prussian cast of countenance." That seemed proof of treachery. It was therefore decided that he must be

"HUSH! HUSH! HUSH! DON'T WAKE THE BOGEY MAN."



There has been no rain for so long now—more than a fortnight—that intending holiday-makers are getting anxious. Jupiter Pluvius seems to have gone to sleep. Let us hope he will not wake up until after Easter, at all events.

in the contemplation of green plains and hills and "fields full of corn that wave not otherwise than doth the sea." Now, rich people with villas—kings and princes and deputies—take up a less aesthetic and a more humanitarian attitude.

Everybody must notice, by the way, how unlucky it is for the Pope not to be able to visit these scenes of disaster. It is true that as Canute was, in the pretty legend, invited by certain indiscreet persons to stop the mounting tide, so the Holy Father might be requested now to prevent the flow of lava by a miracle, which would be awkward, miracles being out of date. But, still, the King and the Duke of Aosta gain a distinct advantage over their political rival by being available and visibly full of pity for the poor people afflicted by loss of friends and goods.

The Duke of Aosta was heir-apparent to the throne of Italy until the birth, in 1904, of the present King's son, little Prince Humbert. Need it be said, then, that he invented great stories of the rivalry between these two? It was certainly hard for the young Queen Elena to have no son to inherit his father's throne, and people used to point to little Prince Amadeo d'Aosta as the future King of Italy, but Victor Emmanuel III. was, of course, generally the best of terms with his cousin. He was educated strictly—the floods of information poured upon him must, indeed, have covered up any excess of youthful exuberance he may have had, and I remember hearing that on one occasion he was taught what it was to be hungry by being

shot. However, he insisted upon being taken before the mayor of the village near, and this person examined his papers, found them satisfactory, and sent him a prisoner to Evreux, where the prefect set him free at once.

Then came Sir John's extraordinary adventures during the siege of Paris. How, first of all, was he to get into the city? The French authorities did not consider him a person important enough to be allowed admittance. So Sir John did a very clever thing. He borrowed the livery of a well-known diplomatist's coachman, and drove in on the box of his carriage with whip and top-boots, and in this uniform his photograph was taken, which he still keeps as a remembrance. Once inside Paris Sir John had to go through the fever of the Commune, and he was one of the few people to interview the Communards or drinking out of tin bottles some stuff that made them strongly team. But their tears came from absinthe not from sorrow.

Although the critics do not, on the whole, seem to have enjoyed the Stage Society's performance of M. Gielgud's play, "Maternity," they are most of them agreed that Miss Susanne Sheldon's performance in it was very good indeed. Miss Sheldon is one of those many actresses who began by being singers or by wanting to be singers. Other instances of this change in vocation are Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Genevieve Ward, Miss Marie Tempest, and Mme. Jeanne Granier. Miss Sheldon went, in fact, to Frankfort to be taught music and to have her voice developed.

THROUGH THE "MIRROR."

INCOME-TAX ANOMALIES.

I have read the article "Income Tax—Some Queer Anomalies." Whilst recognising the queerness of some of them, it appears to me that they require some modification. Those particularly requiring explanation are the following:

A commercial traveller is certainly not entitled to deduct from his assessment for income tax purposes the amount expended by him in providing luncheons, drinks, bribes, and so forth, for his customers.

A journalist who has to live close to his office, and pay high rent by reason thereof, is not entitled to set off the difference between the rent he might pay if he were a member of some other profession and that paid by him owing to the necessity of his residence in the near neighbourhood of, say, Fleet-street. If such an allowance were made to a journalist, it could only be owing to particular friendship with the officer of Inland Revenue, or owing to the ignorance of the latter.

2, Cloisters, Temple, E.C. T. HALLETT FRY.

HOW TO TREAT SERVANTS.

I have read the letters in your paper respecting the everlasting question of "Domestic Servants," and wish that people, who evidently know little or nothing of the question, would refrain from writing such absurd letters.

One enthusiast suggests that a maid should have three evenings out at least, and speaks of domestic service as "slavery." It is letters and remarks like these that upset and spoil many a good willing girl for service.

For my part I have found "the more you give the more servants want." As a class I fear there is but little gratitude in them, and speaking generally (there are exceptions I know), their one idea is to do as little as possible and get out all they can. I have tried the plan of plenty of liberty (two evenings a week from 4.30 and every Sunday), besides an occasional afternoon "shopping," but was obliged to give the plan up, as the work was never done, and what was done was done badly.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

I was much interested in your article on "Fashions for Men," and should like to ask: Why is it men's clothes are so ugly?

It is because they themselves have become more conscious of their innate power of attraction than their ancestors were that they consider outward adornment of no account?

For my part I should much prefer to see gentlemen in knee breeches and silken hose than in the plain clothes they generally wear.

Again, how much more simple it would be if the labourer, the gentleman, and the courtier had each his own particular style of dress, instead of adding, as they now do, to the complexity of life by all adopting the same!

GERTRUDE M. CRAIG.

Milton House, Alsager.

CAN ACTORS BE TRUSTED?

I saw your little article about the actor who was not accepted as tenant of a flat. I am not surprised. You ask, "Are actors respectable?" I say from experience that many are not.

I have had some very bad tenants who were on the stage. One left owing me £28. Another has still a bill of £2 against him, which did not include the damage he did to the furniture.

Two sisters ("The Sisters Something-or-Other") came and stayed four days, then went out one afternoon, taking the latch-key "in case they were late." They are still late, for they never returned. I have their box, but it contains only tawdry clothing.

GEORGE PEACOCK.

Cambridge-street, S.W.

HAS FREE EDUCATION FAILED?

In your issue of March 6 a correspondent asks: Is free education a failure? I enclose a letter which questions its popularity.

This is a letter written by the secretary to the Parents' Defence League for Newcastle-on-Tyne and district, stating that inquiries among artisans show most of them to object to parents being sumitted for not sending children to school—in other words, to education being compulsory.)

If it is neither useful nor wanted it certainly should not be compulsory. It costs £30,000,000 a year, which mainly comes out of the wage fund, and it is to that extent one of the causes of want of employment.

E. POMEROY.

The Green Lodge, Bovingdon, Herts.

IN MY GARDEN.

APRIL 10.—The garden, after basking in the hot sunshine for several days, now presents a beautiful appearance. The purple aubretias, hanging over large stones and invading many a path, are sheets of colour; between them double rock-cresses send up sturdy spikes of snowy flowers.

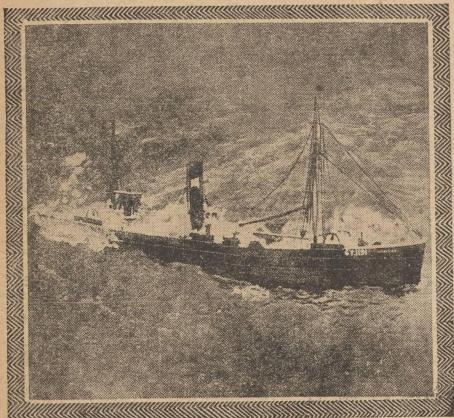
In both sunny and shady positions (for they will grow anywhere) the welcome doronicums are quickly covering themselves with bright daisy-like blossoms. Hyacinths and the earliest tulips open above a carpet of dazzling forget-me-nots.

By the side of a shady walk a haze of blue is spread over the ground, the blue of the quaint grape hyacinths rising above their graceful foliage.

E. F. T.

SNAP-SHOTS[®] OF THE NEWS

WRECK OF A GRIMSBY TRAWLER.



When the steam trawler 'Royallieu' was returning with a cargo of fish from the North Sea fishing fleet she struck on the rocks off Flamborough Head. The photograph shows her lying totally disabled.

FIRE AT NORTH SHIELDS.



£30,000 worth of damage was done by the fire which raged at the quay side, North Shields, on Sunday last. After three and a half hours' strenuous fight the firemen got the fire under control.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY CASE AT BOW STREET.



Further evidence was heard in this case at Bow-street yesterday. On the left Maud Willing is seen entering the witness-box. On the right is Captain Fane, a well-known clubman, who is charged with forgery.

FIRST MEET OF THE ESSEX OTTER HOUNDS.



On the left, reading from left to right, are the Masters of the Cheriton, Courtney-Tracey, Essex, and King's Otter Hounds. On the right, the otter has taken refuge in a drain.—(Bristow-Noble.)

HAVOC OF LAVA



During the present disastrous eruption of Vesuvius it is believed that Montenegro, 250 miles away. The photographs show—(1) The stream; (2) Vesuvius Observatory, w

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1906.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION



3
The summit of the mountain has been blown away. Ashes have fallen in crater, boiling, and vomiting forth smoke; (2) the edge of a great lava destroyed during the present eruption.

CAMERAGRAPHS

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING.



Miss Eva Salvin Bowlby, daughter of the late W. E. Salvin Bowlby, Esq., of Gilston Park, Herts, who was married yesterday to—



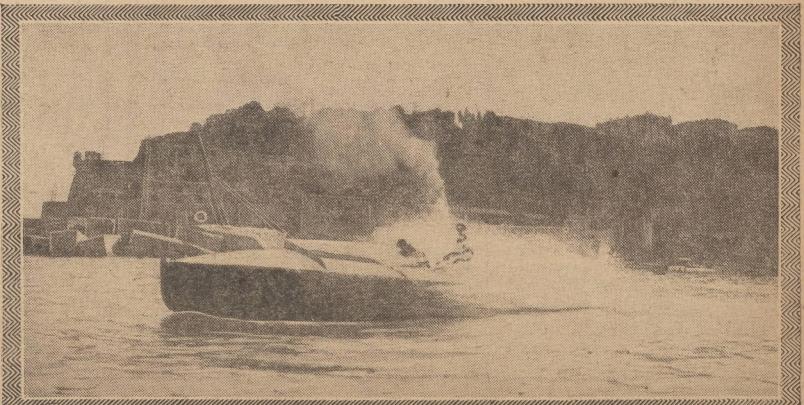
Captain Roger J. B. Keyes, R.N., Naval Attaché at Rome, son of the late General Sir Charles Keyes, G.C.B., at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street.—(C. Vandyk.)

PRINCESS ENA'S TROUSSEAU.



The future Queen of Spain's wedding-dress is being made in Spain, and will be presented to her by her future husband. The photograph shows a lace dress and mantle, which will form part of Princess Ena's trousseau. It has been made by La Ferriere in Paris.

LA RAPIERE II. TRAVELLING FULL SPEED AHEAD.



During the motor-boat races at Monaco La Rapiere II, finished second in the fifty kilometre race, which was won by Antoinette IV. The photograph shows the former travelling at full speed.

By Right of Love.

By ALICE and CLAUDE ASKEW.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Flora stood in the conservatory of her sister's, Lady Agnes, beautiful house. The great London mansion which belonged to the lucky elder sister as well as a big castle in Scotland, and were both part of the price Lady Agnes had been paid for marrying the son of a shopkeeper.

It was a pretty conservatory leading out of the immense pale-blue drawing-room.

The conservatory itself boasted a fountain, which kept up a pleasant splashing, cool and refreshing, to listen to on this hot summer morning, and a great florist sent men round once a week to replenish the plants in the conservatory, and to see that there were no faded blooms about, no withered palms.

To-day roses bloomed everywhere. There were great pots of pale-pink blooms and raged little yellow roses, splendid crimson ramblers and delicate exotic white roses, but next week the roses would most of them disappear and their place be taken by a fine show of lilies; perhaps, or the more hardy fuchsias and geraniums.

Flora looked a little excited. It was the day after she had overheard what had passed between Chester and the Duchess of Berkshire during their brief interview in the drawing-room of the house at Sloane-street, and she had received a letter from Chester, brought up with her morning cup of tea, to say he was coming round to see her a little before ten, and trusted he would be able to speak to her alone.

"Perhaps you can guess the object of my visit," so he had ended the note. "It has to do with what happened at Sloane-street yesterday."

She had smiled as she read the words—a cruel, malicious little smile—and her eyes had gleamed wickedly; then she had rung her bell and told her maid to dress her at once, for it was past eight now.

She decided to see Chester in the conservatory when he came, her sister and brother-in-law would still be at their breakfast, but servants might be dusting in and out of the other rooms, she thought, but the peace of the conservatory would certainly not suffice invasion. Accordingly at about a quarter to ten she took her way there, armed with a book and a couple of magazines; these she hastily deposited in a big wicker basket-chair, then moved restlessly about, now bending over to sniff at a beautiful rose, or pulling a leaf to pieces with cruel, destructive fingers.

She wore a delicate muslin gown, and her face bore its usual angelic expression, the expression so out of harmony with her real nature, but her deformity was very marked, and her dwarfish stature painfully apparent, yet Flora—luckily or unluckily for herself—could never realise that she was little better than a stunted cripple, for her mirror showed her what a beautiful little face she had, and she was inordinately vain of her lovely hair.

Chester arrived punctually at a few minutes to ten. He had passed an anxious, harassed night, and this was revealed by his strained, tired countenance, his haggard aspect.

He did not look like the brilliant man of the hour, the young politician whose praises all the papers were sounding—fortune's favourite.

He did not feel like it either, for during the last few hours the salt had lost its savour for Paul Chester. He was utterly weary of earthly success, desperately wretched. He could hardly bear to think that he had deliberately closed his arms to Henrietta, and spurned her from him, for he felt what the proud woman must be suffering. She would never guess, he told himself miserably, that he had acted so because he loved her, and also for honour's sake. No, she might think as Rupert Temple had thought, that he had renounced Henrietta in a fit of motives of policy—for fear of losing her husband's favour.

He never believed—not for one instant—and that was the extraordinary part—for his knowledge of Henrietta's character might have warned him—that the woman would play the base part she had told him she was going to play, and repeat the lie of Potiphar's wife—blacken and ruin Chester with the Duke. Such treachery, such wickedness, was beyond him to imagine, and all through the hot, weary hours of the night his fears, his anxieties, had been for Henrietta—not for himself.

He longed to write her a letter, a burning confession of love; but he knew this would be fatal. He recognised that if he once admitted how devotedly he loved the Duchess she would laugh at his decision to be true to the moral laws, and to renounce her for honour's sake.

It was for her sake he had come round to see Flora that morning, so that his sister-in-law might be threatened or persuaded to hold her tongue and not blacken the fair fame of Henrietta. As for Susan, for the time being he had forgotten her utterly. She had simply ceased to exist for him.

"Ah, Paul, so you've come?" Flora held out her cool, thin hand, then pointed to one of the basket-chairs. "Shut the glass door, and then sit down and talk," she said slowly. "We shall be quite undisturbed here—left completely to ourselves."

Chester obeyed her silently, but as he sat down in a chair by her side he thought what a sultry morning it was, and how overpoweringly fragrant the roses smelt—how stifling the atmosphere had become.

"Well?" said Flora. She glanced at the man with glittering, shining eyes. How white and

haggard he looked, and she was glad to think he was suffering. She had suffered in her day—she was suffering now.

"Flora—let's come to the point at once!" Chester spoke in quick, sharp tones. "Most unfortunately you can hardly have helped overhearing yesterday what you were never meant to hear. Are you prepared to forget everything? The truth now—the truth?"

He clenched his lean, strong hands, his agitation of manner was extreme.

She smiled, and tapped the blue-tiled floor with the tip of her little shoe.

"I have no intention of forgetting a single word I heard yesterday," she said quietly, after an overlong pause. "The Duchess of Berkshire is a bold, brazen-faced woman, and why should I spare her? Besides, I really think, Paul, you deserve some credit for the way you resisted her appeals—her entreaties. Saint Anthony himself couldn't have done better."

She mocked him with her eyes as she spoke—mocked him delicately and deliberately.

"Be quiet—don't speak like that of a woman you cannot understand." He spoke hoarsely. "Henrietta Temple is above criticism. She is no more to be judged or condemned by ordinary standards than a queen—an empress."

Flora laughed.

"Really, Paul, are you in love with her after all? Why were you so cruel to the poor lady, then—so cruel, it seems, to yourself?"

He ground his strong white teeth. The task he had set himself was to prove more difficult than he had fancied it would. Flora had full command of the situation, and knew it.

"Is there no such thing as honour in the world?" he asked slowly. "Do you think I owe no loyalty to my chief—to my wife?" He paused and wiped his damp forehead. "Listen," he continued. "I hate to threaten a woman, but for another woman's sake I must, I suppose. If you say a word against Henrietta—or even hint at what you overheard yesterday—why, as there is a God above us!" he spoke with extraordinary passion—"I'll betray you to your world—disclose to you what I asked to marry you—begged—pleaded—and, more shameful still, what you whispered in the library at Amblett Court—to your sister's husband. I'll do it—I swear I will—unless you spare her."

She went from white to red as he spoke, and from red to white, but her lips swayed unsteadily in her chair, then bobbed out, half under her breath, the one word: "Coward!"

"Call me what you like," he returned huskily. "You can judge me no harder than I judge myself, but I know you'd sacrifice you any day for her sake. So it is your silence—against my silence, do you see—your treachery against mine," he muttered the words in a strained, broken voice, but she heard them and understood.

"She won't spare you?" Flora tried to smile as she spoke, even as some pale prisoner may have smiled whilst in the rack at some dreadful inner vision of the day's reckoning that was to follow, and the ultimate discomfiture of the now all-powerful enemy. "She will go to her husband, just as she said she would, and lie your honour away, your future."

Chester raised his head and looked steadily at the bunchback.

"She won't," he said calmly. "She was mad, poor, splendid soul, when she hinted at such a thing. She didn't mean what she said, though, no woman could be so base and wicked, least of all Henrietta."

He rose from the low basket-chair as though to conclude the unpleasant scene.

"Good-bye, Flora!" His voice had grown gentler, softer. "I am sorry, more sorry than I can say, to have had to speak to you like this. Try and forget this interview of ours—as I shall."

She shook her head and pulled her hand away as though his fingers might scorch her. Her face was terrible to gaze on in its white passion and baffled rage, yet she held herself well in check, and her voice, when at last she addressed Chester, was low and strained.

"You will forget, but I shall never forget nor forgive. What do you see in this evil woman that you value her good name more than mine, and that you love her to the neglect of your own wife? She is a vampire, this Henrietta Temple, a vampire."

Flora paused a second, then gave a pitiful, broken little cry, all her self-command deserting her.

"She will ruin you, Paul." The girl whispered the words faintly, then the tears began to rain down her face as her rage melted into pity. "Henrietta will never forgive you," she continued, "and you have tied my hands, the hands that could have saved you from her toils."

Chester made no answer. All he could do was to take quick departure from the conservatory, for he knew no way of drying Flora's flowing tears save the way that he might not take.

She let him go without further protest. He had hurt her about as badly as she could be hurt, but in the foolish, unreasonable way of women of her temperament she still loved him, and her pride would never conquer her love—that hopeless, desperate passion she bore for the man who half-despised, half-pitied her.

Chester, who would throw her to the lions for Henrietta's sake—Chester, who had proved himself her master, however much he might be the other woman's slave.

(To be continued.)



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CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HONEY MARKET.

Hopes of Good Easter Traffic Give
Fillip to Home Rails.

COMING NEW LOANS.

CAPEL COURT, Tuesday Evening.—The weakness of New York exchange, and for that matter of the Paris exchange also, causes more talk of gold withdrawals. Of course, the condition of the Paris exchange is due to the preparations for the Russian and other big loans on the Continent. But, in spite of any talk of gold withdrawals, Consols remained steady at 90%, and are perhaps rather bid for at the finish.

Business continues slack on the Stock Exchange. Of course, this is only to be looked for just in front of the Easter holidays, but there is certainly truth in the assertion that the slackness of the last three months has scarcely been equalled in modern Stock Exchange history. Still there was a little improvement seen to-day at the finish, and buying of Home Rails and Kaffirs.

The same apathy prevailed in the Home Railway market at first. Prices were just about where they were, and yet, on the face of it, practically everything was in favour of the Home Railway market. This afternoon, however, a little fillip was given, especially to some of the speculative stocks, like Brighton "A" and Dover "A," by a splendid South-Eastern-Chatham traffic increase of £4,422, and a Great Eastern traffic increase of £4,600.

AMERICAN RAILS CURIOUSITY.

There is, of course, hope of good receipts for the railways if Easter is fine, for this year people throughout the country should have more money to spend owing to the trade revival. Certainly the trade lines, like the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the Furness, are doing well, as to-day's traffics show.

The curiosity of American Rails continues. The selling in New York overnight seems invariably followed by a better market in London in the morning. The truth is, that owing to our cheaper money conditions there is a tendency to transfer some of the New York speculative commitments to London.

Country holders of Grand Trunks are still selling them, fearing the increase in the outlay of the company from taxation and appropriations for the service of the road. So, in spite of £5,000 traffic increase being looked for to-morrow the market in Grand Trunks keeps rather dull.

FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.

The revival in Cuban rails makes further progress, and is to be attributed to the influx of American capital into the island, as, indeed, we have already explained. Some disappointment was expressed because the Mexican Southern and the Great Western of Brazil dividends were not increased, and the tendency, therefore, was to sell both these issues.

On the other hand, there was some buying of Mexican Rail, put down to the good traffic increase, although as the comparison was with a period last year when traffic was delayed owing to a serious bridge accident, the increase was not quite so good as it looked. Taking the Foreign Rails as a whole, the tone was wonderfully confident, and left very little to be desired. The tendency in most descriptions was upwards.

Naturally with the various loans ahead the market in the leading Foreign stocks was a little dull and uncertain. The resources of the great Continental financial centres will be severely taxed by the demands in connection with the loans. It is satisfactory to notice that the leading Austrian banking institutions are prepared to support the new Russian loan. The recent Brazilian loan, which was such a brilliant success, is well maintained, for the allotment letters which came out to-day showed that applicants only got a very small proportion of what they asked for.

RECORD GOLD OUTPUT.

The splendid record Transvaal March gold output of 443,723 ounces, or 12,129 ounces better than the previous best, was seized upon by the Kaffir market, already helped by Cape buying. So the close was at the best, and for once in a way we saw Kaffirs bought all round, and in one or two directions, such as T.C. Lands and S.A. Farms, there was buying on reported tin discoveries. Other mining sections are very quiet.

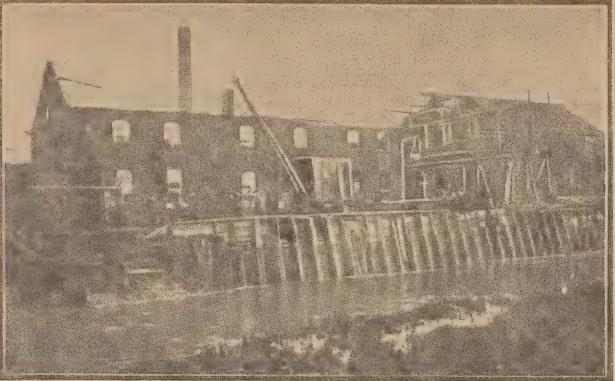
Nitrates shares continue to be bought because the industry is now on a more stable basis, with the output controlled for another three years. Omnibus stocks are sold, owing to the great increase in competition resulting from the numerous motor-bus companies. Rubber shares are weakening, it being thought that the production of new companies here is a little overdone.

CARNEGIE KISS PREFERRED.

Mrs. Eichberg, an American lady who has just been kissed by Mr. Carnegie, declares that the Carnegie kiss is far superior to the Hobson kiss.

"The Hobson kiss," she says, "is immature, but the Carnegie kiss is mature."

No. 55.—AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS' COMPETITION.



Amateur photographers are invited to send interesting news photographs to the "Daily Mirror." For each one used 10s. 6d. will be paid, and every week a £2. 2s. prize will be awarded to the sender of the picture adjudged by the Editor to be the best. No. 55, sent in by Mr. W. E. Johnson, 7, Whitfriargate, Hull, shows destruction, estimated at £20,000, wrought by fire to mills at Nowlands, Hull.

RAILWAYS' EASTER
PROGRAMMES.Amazing Facilities This Year for All
Classes of Holiday-Makers.

What is one man's holiday is another's time of slavery, as railway servants find at Easter.

Excursions were never so cheap or so numerous, and as the shop-assistants' Easter this year will last, in many cases, from to-morrow night till Tuesday or Wednesday morning, half London will be travelling by special trains during the next few days.

Almost the cheapest trips of all will be the one-day excursions arranged for Good Friday, a day on which Londoners usually walk in the parks or dig their gardens.

Easter Monday is a more favoured day for travelling, and so the fares for that day have been slightly raised.

THE SEASIDE AND BACK FOR 2s. 6d.

The chief one-day fares are as follows:—

	GOOD FRIDAY.		
Bath	4s. 6d.	Hastings	4s. 6d.
Bexhill	4s. 6d.	Hastings	4s. 6d.
Birmingham	7s. 6d.	Heron Bay	2s. 6d.
Bognor	4s. 6d.	Hove	2s. 6d.
Bournemouth	5s. 6d.	Ryde	5s. 6d.
Brighton	5s. 6d.	Southend	2s. 6d.
Broadstairs	4s. 6d.	Southwold	2s. 6d.
Glaston	5s. 6d.	Worthing	4s. 6d.
Dover	4s. 6d.	Worthing	3s. 6d.

	EASTER MONDAY.		
Bath	5s. 6d.	Hastings	5s. 6d.
Bexhill	5s. 6d.	Hastings	5s. 6d.
Birmingham	7s. 6d.	Margate	5s. 6d.
Bognor	4s. 6d.	Nottingham	7s. 6d.
Bournemouth	5s. 6d.	Sheffield	9s. 6d.
Brighton	6s. 6d.	Southend	2s. 6d.
Broadstairs	5s. 6d.	Southwold	2s. 6d.
Glaston	6s. 6d.	Worthing	4s. 6d.
Eastbourne	6s. 6d.	Yarmouth	5s. 6d.

Even more cheap are the half-day trips. On Sunday or Monday, for instance, one may go to Brighton for the half-day for 3s.

The Londoner who wishes to escape from the metropolis for a longer period may do so without bothering to reckon the cost. Here, for instance, are the charges made for five or six day trips:—

Aberystwyth	17s. 6d.	Hunstanton	8s. 6d.
Bath	13s. 6d.	Leeds	18s. 6d.
Birmingham	13s. 6d.	Liverpool	16s. 6d.
Bognor	10s. 6d.	Llandudno	16s. 6d.
Bournemouth	10s. 6d.	London	18s. 6d.
Brighton	6s. 6d.	Manchester	19s. 6d.
Broadstairs	8s. 6d.	Margate	8s. 6d.
Glaston	8s. 6d.	Nottingham	19s. 6d.
Dublin	28s. 6d.	Ramsgate	8s. 6d.
Eastbourne	7s. 6d.	Scarborough	16s. 6d.
Edinburgh	28s. 6d.	Sheffield	14s. 6d.
Folkestone	9s. 6d.	Southend	9s. 6d.
Glastonbury	9s. 6d.	Torquay	18s. 6d.
Hastings	10s. 6d.	Worthing	8s. 6d.
Herne Bay	8s. 6d.	Yarmouth	16s. 6d.

Easter holidays are growing longer; so much so, in fact, that nine and ten day excursions have been arranged by several railways. Here is a long list to choose from:—

Aberystwyth	21s. 6d.	Llandudno	21s. 6d.
Bath	18s. 6d.	Leeds	20s. 6d.
Birmingham	10s. 6d.	Morecambe	20s. 6d.
Bristol	12s. 6d.	Newcastle	21s. 6d.
Bognor	10s. 6d.	Nottingham	14s. 6d.
Bournemouth	10s. 6d.	Penzance	27s. 6d.
Brighton	8s. 6d.	Plymouth	19s. 6d.
Broadstairs	8s. 6d.	Scarborough	19s. 6d.
Glaston	8s. 6d.	Sheffield	17s. 6d.
Dublin	21s. 6d.	Southend	17s. 6d.
Eastbourne	7s. 6d.	Torquay	18s. 6d.
Edinburgh	21s. 6d.	Worthing	18s. 6d.
Folkestone	9s. 6d.	Yarmouth	18s. 6d.
Glastonbury	9s. 6d.	Yarmouth	18s. 6d.
Hastings	10s. 6d.	York	18s. 6d.
Herne Bay	8s. 6d.	York	18s. 6d.

The Great Central Railway Company, aiming at making its excursions express services to all the

The Way to Rear Strong and Healthy Children

Article No. 4.

Why is it that "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" has attained such great success, so largely recommended by doctors, and used in the Royal Nurseries of Europe? There is only one explanation—exceptional merit. No infants' food could have added to its reputation every successive year for half a century unless it possessed outstanding merits, and it is equally certain that the parents of to-day who were themselves brought up on "Savory and Moore's Best Food" would not be giving it to their children were they not convinced that "Savory and Moore's Best Food" was in fact, as well as in name, the best food for infants.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

The real secret of the value of "Savory and Moore's Best Food" is that it is a scientific food, which satisfies the physiological requirements of young life. It was originally prepared by the late Mr. John Savory, who was himself a medical practitioner. In his researches he had the advantage of consultation with the greatest physiological and chemical authority of the day, and the practical test which has been applied to "Savory and Moore's Best Food" for half a century has proved that it is not only theoretically right, but that it fulfils every condition of a perfect food. It contains every element needed for nourishing and sustaining life, providing heat and energy, and building up a strong frame and vigorous brain. The claims made here are endorsed by the medical Press, and the fact that "Savory and Moore's Best Food" is used in the Royal Nurseries of most European Courts, where, obviously, the very best medical advice is available, shows conclusively that it is an ideal food, and suited for every need of infant and growing life.

SOME STRIKING LETTERS

"Up to the age of four months I never thought she could live. A friend told me her baby was delicate until she used 'Savory and Moore's Best Food.' We therefore tried it, and you cannot realise what a change it made at once. I call it a perfect miracle. I only wish other mothers who have weakly children would try it."

"My baby boy has been fed on 'Savory and Moore's Best Food' since he was four months old. Up to that time I had tried several foods, but he did not thrive on any of them. Now he is a lovely healthy boy."

"Our doctor gave him up. Milk would not lie on his stomach. We then gave him 'Savory and Moore's Best Food,' and he gained strength daily, and is now at nine months as strong and heavy as any baby of his age."

"She was a very small and delicate child until we tried 'Savory and Moore's Best Food,' and now she is strong and plump and firm."

A FAMILY HANDBOOK POST FREE

The handbook on infant feeding, including "A Guide to Mothers," "Time Tables for Feeding," "Weight Charts," "Particulars of Dentition and Muscular Development," "The First Symptoms of Children's Ailments," and other information of great importance, will be sent post free, on receipt of a postcard, or it will be forwarded with a large trial tin of "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids," if "Daily Mirror" is mentioned and six penny stamps or a sixpenny postal order is enclosed. Write to Savory and Moore, Ltd., Chemists to His Majesty the King, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 143, New Bond-street, London, W., and write to-day. "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" may be obtained of all Chemists and Stores in tins at 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.



NOSREDNA
REG. TRADE MARK
WATER BOTTLES

When little things worry you, and you begin to feel incapable of dealing with matters of even minor importance, your Nerves have lost some of their Strength and Vigour.

The same condition is indicated by a feeling of Weariness, an intolerance of light and sound, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Headache, loss of Memory, and hesitancy of speech and action are other Symptoms.

Improvement in such cases follows the first dose of Guy's Tonic. It gives New Life to the Nervous System.

Guy's Tonic, price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle, is sold by Chemists and Stores throughout the World.

Listen

The woman who loves her home will find these soaps economical and absolutely reliable. They do all that is claimed for them, and do it well—better, probably, than it has ever been done before.

WATSON'S MATCHLESS CLEANSER



NUBOLIC

Thoroughly reliable for all kinds of home washing, flannels, woollens, &c. Daily use of Nubolic for toilet and nursery purposes prevents infection and promotes good health. Splendid for eczema and similar skin troubles. Tablets, 3d. (full pound), 2½d. and 2d. Even twenty Nubolic wrappers secure a prize.

OUR PRIZES.—Shortly after June 30 this year we shall give away over 220,000 prizes, worth at least £62,500, to users of Watson's Matchless Cleanser, Nubolic, and Sparkla who save their wrappers. A complete list of the prizes, showing the value of every one, and all particulars, sent free. Just save your wrappers and send them in, with name and address, on or before June 30th.—JOS. WATSON & SONS, Ltd., Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds.

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does your polishing and brightening, does all the hard scouring too. Sparkla quickly makes floors and tables beautifully white, brightens up pots and pans, puts a brilliant shine on all metal work. Sparkla is specially suitable for cleaning your cooking utensils. Motorists, mechanists, artisans, &c., will find it excellent for removing stains from their hands. Large tablet costs 1d. Even twenty Sparkla wrappers secure a prize.

FREE 2 lbs. FREE

TO THE "DAILY MIRROR" readers. If your Grocer, Oilman, or Store does not sell these three Soaps, send us name and address of same on this Coupon, and we will send you tablets of all three (OVER TWO POUNDS WEIGHT) absolutely free. Don't delay. Ask to-day.

To JOS. WATSON & SONS, Ltd., Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds.—I am unable to obtain Watson's Matchless Cleanser, Nubolic and Sparkla* at (Name and Address of your regular Grocer, Oilman, or Store)

Please send me, therefore, 3 full-size Tablets, FREE.

Name.....

Address.....

*Place a mark against Soaps you cannot obtain.
Write plainly, and use 1d. stamp
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Let the user beware of ignorantly compounded dyes. Many substitutes for Seeger's are offered. They contain Acetate of Lead, Mercury, Nitrate of Silver, and Lead. Quite apart from danger to the scalp, they are to the hair that make the user appear ludicrous. Better far to remain grey than to attempt to use them.

Seeger's Hair Dye gives only a Natural Shade. Auburn, Golden, Light Brown, Medium Brown, Dark Brown, or Black. The best proof of the confidence that is placed in Seeger's Dye is that its action is to turn the hair to a silvery grey. All other hair dyes contain Lead. Seeger's is medically certified harmless, is permanent and washable. Trial Bottle, 7d., post free; in Cases 2/-, State shade required.

Chemists, Stores, Hairdressers, or direct
Hindes (Curiers), Ltd., Finsbury, London.

Freckles.

All who are subject to freckles can only get rid of them by whitening and spring treatment. Ask us concerning what plan is most effective, and we will send you instructions how to prevent and cure them. **ICILMA CO., Ltd., Dept. B.**, 142, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

Moseleys Food

"MADE IN A MINUTE."

NURSE JONES, L.O.S.,
of 27, Wellington Road North, Stockport, writing
on March 13th last, says:-

"I have had two very weakly children under my observation. I persevered with three patent foods, but to no avail. I then tried a course of MOSELEY'S FOOD. I soon saw a great improvement in both children, and they are now very fine babies."

Its easy digestibility, appetising flavour, and high nutritive value render MOSELEY'S FOOD a dietary well suited for Invalids and others of weak digestion as it is for Infants.

Write for Sample Tin, sent free with instructive booklet and Sample Packets of MOSELEY'S COCOA.

FOODS LIMITED, Dept. 61, Stockport.

"The German Embassy,
"Peking, China.
June 8, 1905.

"Dear Sir,
"It is difficult to purchase

'WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER'

In the **North of China**, please therefore send me one dozen bottles without delay. I have used it, not only here, but also in **South Africa**, and have greatly recommended it to many ladies here whose babies had teething troubles. My little boy of eight months loves it, and will take it readily, and refuses everything else.

"Faithfully yours,

"WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER"

can be obtained everywhere, and undergoes no change in any climate.

Sold in all countries by Chemists, Stores, and all Dealers in Proprietary Medicines. English price is. 1d.

EGYPTIAN CLOTH FOR EASTER AND THE NEW SILKS.

HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

A FINE EASTER PROSPECT AND ITS SARTORIAL RESULT.

Now that the time has come for them, the lingerie parasols of this summer are found to be even more elaborate than those of last season, just as the lingerie frocks are to be prettier than ever this year. Naturally, lavish hand embroidery is employed, and linen parasols, heavily embroidered in raised stiches, known as blind embroidery, with, perhaps, a little open eyelet work scattered through the design, will be liked. Some of the linen models, cut with loose, frill-like edges, are ornamented this season by soft, wide ribbon, knotted round the ferule, drawn loosely to the edge of one of the panels,

ordered toilettes that will meet, without dismay, the tempestuous weather that the Easter holiday usually brings with it. This year, however—at any rate, while I write—there is quite a halcyon calm, which will offer an impetus to the sale of less sedate materials.

Delicate tissues are lovelier and more varied than ever, and exquisite voiles and delicate veilings of the mousseuse type find great favour; but, of course, are fragile and to a great extent perishable. Taffetas—plain, shot, striped, flowered, and checked—is as popular as ever; and among the innumerable Easter frocks are delightful little bolero and skirt costumes in soft, light grey taffetas, self-trimmed and ornamented only by beautifully embroidered collars and cuffs of deep yellow batiste edged by tiny pleatings of batiste. Big buttons of ivory, dull gold, and grey-pearl fasten the front of the bolero.

Other taffetas frocks make use of three harmonising shades of one colour, the medium of which is



A very pretty draped Princess gown, made of pearl grey cashmere, with which is worn a cloak of a much more sober grey, trimmed with platinum and mauve and pink silk embroidery.

and caught there by another loose chou, with many loops and ends.

Among the new silk parasols the variety is great, though it is hard to find anything prettier or more serviceable than some of the simple printed silk models. Take, for example, a white silk parasol of a heavy, lustrous quality, with a quarter of an inch of delicate green satin woven along the border, and in each panel a delicately-painted, large, loose bunch of daisies of white, soft yellow, and green colourings, or the same design carried out in violet colourings with pansies substituted for daisies.

Then there are charming white parasols, with deep Persian borders, in beautifully-blended Oriental shades, and with several narrow bands of the design running round the parasol above the border.

Cloth will flourish this Easter because so many people, wise before the event, will have already

used for the body of the gown, while the darker and lighter shades form the trimming.

Oriental silks like Tussore and Shantung are assuming considerable prominence, and there are several new types broadly known as pongees, some of the prettiest of which have formal woven designs upon them in self-colourings. Rajah and Royale are among them.

Shaded colourings have lost none of their prestige, and in many of the new materials vague pastel tints are so delicately blended that it is almost impossible to analyse the resulting colour tone. The shaded mouselines de sole are very pretty, passing from dark at one edge to light at the other; and on the dark edge there is often a deep floral border of the most delicate tones melting into white at all the flower edges. It is especially lovely carried out in greens and mauves.

The Message of Spring

A Word about the Dangers that Beset Us, and how we may Avoid them.

In our delight at the balmy air, the bright sunshine, and the budding flowers, which mark this season of the year we are likely to forget the very serious seasonal dangers that surround us.

In the first place, the change of temperature affects our blood, and it is very essential that we should take steps to purify and strengthen it. Pimples and eruptions, which are so common in Spring, are merely outward signs of the fact that during the long months of Winter our blood has become filled with impurities. At this season our systems need cleansing, as it were, and if we do not take proper measures in this direction our general health is certain to suffer.

Now, Iron-Ox Tablets are the safest and best spring medicine. They are not violently cathartic, they simply assist nature. They promote and aid digestion, they strengthen each organ, stimulate the liver, causing the drains of the body to do their work promptly and properly. Consequently our blood is freed from all impurities. And Iron-Ox Tablets do more than this. They give strength to the whole system. They not only purify the blood, they enrich it. They give you strong, steady nerves, and help you to sleep soundly and naturally.

If you are feeling run down—if the change from the dull grey of Winter to the bright cold of Spring has given you that tired, enervated feeling, then be sure that you need Iron-Ox Tablets. They will help you to shake off that feeling of dullness and weariness. They will improve your appetite. You will be brighter, fresher. That run-down feeling that you have will give place to new and increased energy and vigour.

Perhaps you do not realise that the feeling of despondency, the low spirits, and melancholy which oppress you are due to the change in the season. It simply means that your digestion is a little upset, that your system needs cleansing, strengthening, and refreshing. There is nothing dangerous in your present condition, but the change of season brings with it dangers of disease which you cannot resist unless your blood is pure, your digestion good, and your general health all that it should be. It is absolutely necessary that you should drive all poisonous impurities from your blood if you are to keep well this Spring. Go to-day to your chemist and buy a box of Iron-Ox Tablets. After the first few doses you will begin to feel better. You will be conscious of a new strength. You will be able to work better; you will cease to complain that you are tired and fit for nothing. This is because Iron-Ox Tablets find the weak spots in your system and strengthen them. They give vigour and power to your whole body.

A short course of Iron-Ox Tablets will do more to make you well and to keep you well than any rest or holiday can do.

Do not delay. Go at once and purchase the remedy that can help you to be strong and healthy and happy.

IRON-OX TABLETS

Remove Lassitude, Purify the Blood, permanently cure Indigestion and Constipation.

A Dainty Aluminium Pocket Packet of 50 Tablets for 1s. (Our 4s. size contains 250 tablets; it is the more economical because it gives you five times as many tablets as you get for one shilling.) If your chemist has not got them they will be sent post free (on receipt of price) by the Iron-Ox Medicine Co., Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.



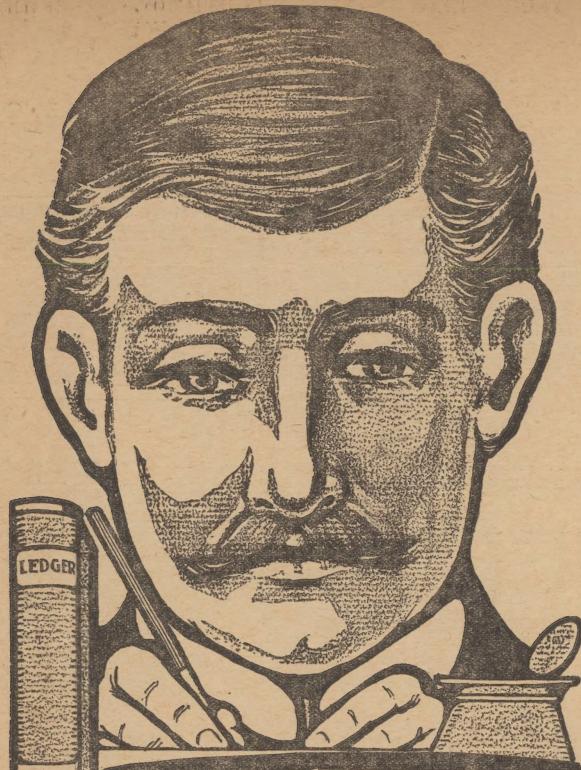
THIRTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE weekly and a sum down will cover semi-detached 4-roomed Villa, certified modern drainage (outside); decorations unique; on view any time.—50, Woodside-rd, Bowes Park, N.

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THIS BOOKKEEPER

is one of the many thousands who have to perform their labours in a confined position, and in order to do their work quickly and accurately their mental faculties need to be particularly keen and alert every moment of their time. For this purpose an easily digestible and sustaining dietary is essential. Although sedentary workers of this kind require great physical endurance they do not obtain that general physical exercise in the open air that would enable them to digest ordinary foods that might suit outdoor workers. Such foods produce indigestion and drowsiness on sedentary workers, rendering them slow and inefficient at their work, and also creating a craving for stimulants to overcome such drowsiness. The best antidote known in such conditions is



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SMITHS

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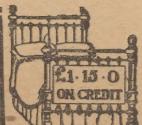
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The Midland Furnishing Co.,
Judd Street, W.C.

Hampstead, N.W., April 8, 1906.
to-day under my agreement with you. Kindly send me a receipt in full discharge. I should require any more furniture I shall not fail to come to you.

Yours faithfully,

THIS IS ONE OUT OF THOUSANDS.

MIDLAND FURNISHING Co.

